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FIRST EDITION.

THE ATLANTIC CALAMITY.

INVESTIGATION AT HALIFAX.

Sworn Statements of the Captain, Chief Officer, and Several Passengers.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald, and Captain McKenzie, a stipendiary magistrate. S. L. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the government, and J. N. Ritchie for the captain of the Atlantic.

Collector McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry would have the force of an English and of Trade Inquiry. He had not received his commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and all the parties would consent he would go on and try on the commission being received in good time—while, for the Captain, consented. Blanchard said it unless there was a full and unequivocal consent would object going on, as it might appear when the commission was received that there were special instructions which would require them to begin again.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

All the parties consenting, Captain James A. Williams was called and sworn, and read the following statement, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed re coals getting short, we having experienced ree days very severe weather. The coals on ard were 319 tons, we being 1,130 miles from ndy Hook. Speed came down from eight knots per ur, and with moderate strong breeze, to five knots r hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals re reduced to 127 tons, and the ship distant from ndy Hook 600 miles, latitude, &c. As the ship by this ne was making but seven knots per hour, the wind ing at the south-west, grass falling and westerly ell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, in the event of a westerly gale coming on, we might ve current's set shut out of our course. The chief steward also reported the stores short—fresh ovisions enough for the saloon for two days, and t salt for steerage for two days, when all but read and rice would be out.

At night P. M., after receiving the engineer's report, decided to come here, Samuro Island being then ath, five degrees east, and distant 170 miles. During the afternoon the wind was S. S. W., with rain. At 8 P. M. the wind veered to the west and the sky as clear and starlight. Several times we corrected ur course by the pocar star. The course steered by a compass was N. 58 E. with 7 easterly deviation, hich I considered ample allowance for westerly set, and to lead five miles to east of Sambro Island. left both officers on the bridge at 9 o'clock, when ord was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the second and fourth officers. I corrected ne course last time at 12:0 A. M., when I repeated y caution and orders. I then went into the chart om and lay down. At about quarter-past 1 the ssher came in and asked some particulars about ne ship, as he was writing to his employers. Remayed about twenty minutes. My intention was to e on until 3 A. M., then to heave to and await daylight. At midnight the ship's run was 13 miles, hich would place her 48 miles south of Samoro, the ood by the fleming at 12:30 being nine knots per hour. he night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 1:40 my servant came up with my cocoa, when he as told not to awake me until 2 A. M., when the ound officer would call me.

The first intimation I had of anything was the ship triking on Meagher's rock, or Meagher's Island, o regularly, heeling slightly on the starboard side. left me quickly at their stations, accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the oat davits, and the ship heeling over rapidly soon endered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people over the port side of the hip, but terror defeated all our efforts. The second officer was in the starboard life boat. I carried two ladies and placed them in the boat, and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, finding the ship going over to the starboard, I managed o get hold of the weather rail and get back to the ridge. I took the ladies with me, and handed them to he main rigging. Went back and called to the second officer to come out, as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and from thirty to forty men. Finding was of no use there, I ventured on the bridge, and found that the ladies had gone. The chief officer, Mr. Brady, got up into the main rigging. Mr. Brady, third officer, finding the boats useless, went forward and, with the assistance of Quartermaster Speakman and Owens, established communication with ropes to a small outlying rock, distant from our starboard bow about forty paces. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing; Speakman then tried, and succeeded. A stronger rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed, followed by the oldest of the men. By this time it was 3 A. M., and I was at the time in the main rigging trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The purser was the first to succumb to the inclemency of the weather. Finding myself of no use there, I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging. Got the fore sheet and tack unwove and sail ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of the passengers, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock.

Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman and Thomas, now got a line across the ...ainer ..., which was about one hundred yards distant. I do not know, though I think, that Brady was ...ning through. They then went up and gave the alarm and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifteen got to the largest island of the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, amongst the number being the chief officer, who was thrown over by passengers crowding him down. I, with the fourth officer, encouraged as much as we could the people, about four hundred and fifty, who were there on the ship's side to keep moving and keep from freezing. In many cases they gave right up and died apparently without any pain. Twelve men seated together laid down beside me, and despite my effort to keep them up, quietly slipped into the sea.

At 4:30 A. M. the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] The second boat reached us more the large boat was launched and proceeded to take passengers off the small rock. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I considered—fearing the ship would part and sink into deep water, getting their boats to the leeward of the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At 7 A. M. I found the second officer dead, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping others. Poor fellow, he will do so...had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and myself stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately.

At 8:30 A. M. the survivors were landed and lodged in a house with Mr. Richard Clancy, whose wife and Clancy, whom and his daughter gave them all they had, dressed our wounds and attended to us during the day. They were driven off to various islands about, and billeted amongst what houses there were there. Mr. Ryan, the resident magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example. No women or children were saved.

At one P. M. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give the particulars and obtain food and assistance. also to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax.

At 2 P. M. the tide having fallen, the vessel broke in two abaft foremast, the ship falling over till the sea washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the coxswain and eight men to assist the wreckers, who were successful in getting from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night. During the day the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night.

At daylight the provincial authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Captain Sheridan the police authority [a couple of words I cannot regard for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over forty per cent. for the benefit of who...] that was offered to, to leave it to the arbitration of two justices of the peace. We embarked in our own starlights. Several hundred dead and twenty-nine, in the steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 5 P. M., where Mr. Mc[illegible], Canard agent, had promptly offered us every assistance, and places prepared for all. I have given the coroner's carpenters orders to get two hundred sheets to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to such unclaimed passengers' bodies, and that the names of the friends might want them forwarded. Many bodies had come on shore before I left; some were identified, amongst them Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the chief steward, together with several of the others. I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify and take charge of papers, valuables, &c., that might be thrown up or saved. Thirteen saloon passengers were lost and twenty saved; four hundred steerage lost, five hundred and twenty-seven steerage and crew. But three women were seen, the two I have spoken of, and the one who got up beside the chief officer and died the raging of the other by her body.

In reply to questions of his counsel, Capt Williams added: Was on the bridge up to twenty minutes past twelve. Up to midnight it was brilliant starlight, after that we got occasional sight of the stars. When I left the bridge I went into the chart room about three feet ahead of the bridge, on the upper deck, within easy call of the officer's deck. I got up at two o'clock and looked into the wheel house and then laid down to wait for an hour. In making calculations I estimated her speed to be about eleven knots, she had increased gradually from seven and a half to twelve knots. The third officer reported that she had run one hundred and twenty-two miles at twelve o'clock, which agreed with my calculation. I expected the ship at three o'clock would be eighteen or twenty miles south of Sambro and lay by until daylight. I had not my clothes off at all. I had every reason to put confidence in the second officer. He had made two voyages in the ship, and had always found him a steady, sober man.

The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. Those orders are that we are to take all possible precautions against fire, collision and wreck. There are no special instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching shore; that is left entirely to the judgment of commanders. The officers in charge have full power to change the course or stop the ship if necessary, without consulting the captain. There are no special instructions as to soundings.

THE CHIEF OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

Daniel Kinane, cabin passenger, testified that he was awakened by the noise of the ship's striking, and when he got to the deck saw the officers were running about confusedly. Thought she was wrongly navigated by the person addressed he did not know; two or three minutes after witness got on the deck the boilers exploded; clutched the rigging and ship's side and finally got forward to the captain, who was encouraging the passengers to get to the rock. The captain and officers did all they could to...; they were attentive to their duties. Never saw the captain drink anything stronger than lemonade; do not know if the steerage passengers were prevented from coming on deck; have no reason to suppose they were.

Spencer Jones, cabin passenger, testified, that being aroused by the shock of striking, he went on deck and found everything in confusion. About eight minutes after she struck she heeled over. The captain was the first person he saw; he could to save the people. He was under the forecastle, holding on to the rigging and encouraging the people to get ashore. The discipline of the Atlantic was excellent; the officers were gentlemen in every sense of the word; always attentive to their duties; nothing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved; did not see the captain leave the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At 4 A. M. heard the second officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping others. Thought he will do so, had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and myself stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873.

A PORTION of the Massachusetts press takes Governor WASHBURN to task for leaving out the word "humiliation" in his fast day proclamation. Its use would have been supererogatory. The old Bay State hath both AMES and BUTLER.

BOSTON papers state that the policy of opening the library in that city on Sunday is steadily being approved a wise one by the increasing numbers that avail themselves of these new privileges, and the growing interest that is felt in the fresh means of culture afforded.

SOME measures should be adopted for representing the wool interests of the United States at the Vienna Exhibition. It is believed that American wool would lose nothing in comparison with the productions of foreign countries, and in any case it would be well to test our products with those of other nations.

THE latest railroad achievement of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT—or rather the latest reported—is the acquisition of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, which therefore becomes a part of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, forming another link in his grand trans-continental line. This will give new life to Vicksburg.

THE various current conflicting rumors with reference to civil service reform are definitively set at rest by the information contained in our Washington dispatches, published elsewhere. The *reform* has not collapsed. The truth is that the *system is* one which as yet can hardly be regarded as other than an experiment, which it would be unfair to condemn on the complaints of its opponents, and unsafe to endorse on the representations of its supporters.

THE movement to restrict the railways in their tariff discriminations is becoming general. Six States have moved in that direction during the past month—Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and New Jersey. The Eastern States are also rapidly waking up to an interest in the transportation question, about which the West is already so much agitated. The *Boston Journal of Commerce* points out that when the farmers cannot live by raising produce they will do their own manufacturing, and adds: "If our merchants desire to retain their Western trade, they must aid the West to obtain facilities to reach the seaboard."

AN important decision will shortly be rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the question whether a proclamation becomes effective from its date, or from the date on which it was officially made public. The case involves a number of large cotton cases pending in the Court of Claims. The proclamation in question was dated June 24, 1865, and removed all restriction in trade for the territory west of the Mississippi, but was not made public in any form till the 27th of the same month. In the meantime many heavy transactions had taken place. The government contends for the latter position, and it is regarded as pretty certain that the Court will sustain this view.

MICHIGAN holds her biennial spring election to-day, choosing in the State at large a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Each of the larger counties will also elect a Superintendent of Schools for the ensuing two years. Special judicial elections are to be held at the same time in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Circuits, which have just been organized by the Legislature. In every county, also, the members of the Boards of Supervisors are to be chosen by the various townships, and upon the result of the voting will thus depend the political complexion of these important bodies for the coming year. The local elections will be innumerable. In an "off year," like the present, and in a minor election, it is hardly to be expected that a heavy vote will be polled; there is little doubt, nevertheless, that Michigan will again assert her Republicanism with proper emphasis.

IT was perhaps natural that the New York *World* should feel grieved and indignant over Governor HARTRANFT's approval of the bill repealing the BUCKALEW cumulative voting section to the State law regulating borough elections, but that is no reason why it should misrepresent the facts of the case. That paper affirms that the reason assigned for the repeal was a pretext, and that no dissatisfaction with the workings of the system "has been expressed outside the ranks of the radicals themselves." This is not true; neither party desired the continuance of the plan, and the repeal of the bill was in no sense a party measure. Wherever tried, the scheme has been found wanting. The Constitutional Commission of New York rejected the proposition to adopt it, and the people of *Illinois* are earnestly agitating the question of its abolition. *It is a delusion and a snare. Possibly that is the reason why the World upholds it.*

NOT least among the philanthropic agencies of the time are prison associations, which make it their business to see that discharged convicts are aided in getting work, and thus placed beyond temptation to commit crimes that shall again open the prison doors to them. The saving to society by reducing the number of persons recommitted, probably amounts to many thousands of dollars a year, and when to this is added the moral worth of a reformed man, as compared with the confirmed criminal, the work being done by these associations is one of almost incalculable value. Just before adjournment, the New Jersey Legislature passed a bill authorizing the appointment of an agent to procure employment for such convicts discharged from the penitentiary as may have evinced an intention to lead useful lives. It is a humane movement, which ought to obtain in other States as well.

THE Agricultural Society of this State some time ago appointed a committee to examine into the question of silk culture. The committee have just rendered their report, in which they state that a revival of silk culture would be of great benefit, as much as five and a-half millions of dollars' worth of raw silk now being imported yearly into the United States. The profits from rearing silk-worms are something wonderful, if the estimates of writers on silk culture are to be accepted. According to the United States Agricultural report for 1870, very large returns have been derived by the few persons in this country whose attention has been directed to this business. Moreover, it has been fully proved that neither soil nor climate is unfavorable to its success. The mulberry tree grows well. The silk-worm is actually reared year by year among us. The difference in the cost of labor here and elsewhere is not fatal. That which is most wanted is training to the processes of rearing and reeling, and it is fair to infer that very satisfactory average profits will be made whenever capital shall take this in hand and enforce order, system, regularity, and procure the training and education that are essential to success.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

THE election in Connecticut for State officers, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and minor offices, takes place to-day. This election will complete the membership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress. The canvass has been unusually quiet, although the State Conventions of both parties were quite animated, in consequence of the selection of new candidates for Governor and other State offices, and the clashing of personal preferences. Indeed, the success of the Republican ticket was at one time thought to be extremely doubtful, in consequence of local and personal dissensions in the party. It is stated, however, that these differences have in the main been satisfactorily adjusted, so that there will be comparatively little loss of party strength at the polls on that account. The State of Connecticut is proverbially close and doubtful politically. Of the last six elections three have been carried by Republicans and three by Democrats. Last spring JEWELL, Republican, for Governor, had 2,001 over HUBBARD, Democrat, and in 1871 he had 100 over ENGLISH. In 1870, ENGLISH, Democrat, had 843 majority. The Congresional delegation stood in the last Congress three Republicans and one Democrat, and the probabilities now are that it will stand the same in the Forty-third Congress. In the First District General HAWLEY, who was elected last November to fill a vacancy, by a majority of 633, is renominated, and will almost certainly be re-elected. In the Second District ex-governor ENGLISH is the Democratic nominee against the present member, General KELLOGG, who had only 26 majority at the last Congressional election. Governor ENGLISH is popular and wealthy, and the district is doubtful. The Third District is strongly Republican, and there is little question that Hon. H. N. STARKWEATHER, the present member, will be re-elected by a considerable majority. The Fourth District, on the other hand, is pretty reliably Democratic, and has elected WILLIAM H. BARNUM to the last three Congresses by a majority of about a thousand each time. He is now a candidate for a fourth election. The State Senate consists of twenty-one members, and some of the districts are very close (seven was the majority in one of them last year, and two in one year before that), but the Republicans profess to consider themselves sure of at least twelve of the Senators. The House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty members, and of these one hundred and thirty will probably be Republicans. There is a Prohibition Gubernatorial ticket in the field, which may possibly poll enough votes to throw the election into the Legislature, in which event a Republican victory is almost certain. The Prohibition ticket polled about fifteen hundred votes last year, and its supporters claim a thousand more at the present election. The record made by the three Republican Congressmen, who are candidates for re-election, against the salary grab, has saved the party in that State from all reproach in connection with that affair.

GEN. FREMONT'S SENTENCE.

American newspapers in general say little if anything about the FREMONT case. Probably every citizen of the republic, not an outspoken cynic, would be pleased if it were possible, to suppress a fact so mortifying to the national self-esteem. It is useless to remind them of the manifest truth that, the acts of no single American, however prominent his position, could compromise the reputation of his compatriots. The assertion may be sound philosophy, but it fails to obliterate the instinctive feeling that the condemnation of such a man as FREMONT in a foreign court for swindling fixes a stigma upon the American name. "It is the crime, not the scaffold which creates the ignominy," and therefore in a sentimental view of the subject there is small comfort in the reflection that he was condemned to five years imprisonment *par contumace* and not precisely on the merits of the case. Indeed, the fact which makes such essential difference to him, perhaps rather aggravates than mitigates the reflected dishonor of the sentence, as the tendency must be quite irresistible to believe that if the indicted American had felt conscious of his own innocence he would have gone to Paris confronted his accusers, and submitted to the process of the court. There is nothing either in the history or in the reputation of modern French courts to warrant doubt that an American of General FREMONT's distinction placed on trial at a French bar would have received fair and just treatment. Though absent himself, his cause was defended by one of the most eminent members of the legal profession in France.

General FREMONT is represented as complaining that, in declaring him guilty by default, the *Paris* tribunal did him a great wrong, because it had neither sent him a summons to be present, nor given him any such notice of the approach of the trial as might enable him to attend voluntarily. The reply to this assertion is that, according to French law, every citation to appear before a court is given to the party concerned either at his present or at his last known domicile; and there is no reason to doubt that all due legal formalities were complied with in the case. Besides, it is simply impossible to believe that General FREMONT was not fully aware of the time fixed for the trial. Even if his lawyer failed to inform him, public rumor would have sufficed to inform him of an event in which his honor and interest were so deeply involved. In fact, his lawyer, M. ALLOU, publicly stated at the trial that he had fully expected his client to appear in person before the tribunal.

Some readers may need to be told that by French law a sentence *par contumace* is founded upon the facts alleged in the indictment. In the absense of the accused, these allegations are assumed to be true except as they are refuted by the allegations and evidence of the other side, and the judgment based upon them is said to be provisional in its character. The absence of the defendant is regarded as *prima facie* proof of guilt, and the person thus sentenced has the right, if he chooses to demand a reopening of the case for the establishment of his innocence. But if he makes no such demand, justice takes its course. Thus General FREMONT, if satisfied of the correctness of his conduct and of the injury done him by the French tribunal, still has it in his power to make both facts manifest. And one of his friends, writing to a New York paper, says that, the General is irresolute what course to pursue, though it is probable, he states, that, after receiving full information from France, he will decide to appear before the court in Paris, and demand to be tried *de novo* on the merits of the case. Certainly this is the upright and manly way of proceeding, and the course which FREMONT's friends and fellow-countrymen can not but wish that he may adopt.

If, unfortunately, he shall decide otherwise, and conclude to bear the ignominy of his sentence in silence, there are probably few Americans who will refuse to accept the decision of the French tribunal as substantially just. But even this unflattering inference will not form the sole stigma thus placed upon the General's reputation; in the sinister light of this disgraceful French affair, many of his compatriots will recollect that old charge, now for the most part forgotten, according to which FREMONT founded his reputation as a *scientific* explorer upon the papers which the French savant, NICOLLET, on his death bed placed in his hands for transmission to Washington. It is an obvious truth that the swindler of the poor would not hesitate to appropriate without acknowledgment a companion's scientific researches.

TO WHATEVER else it may be blinded, the New York *Tribune* has certainly an eye richly endowed to discern "the open secret of the universe." In an exquisite article on the advent of Spring—full of rare gleams of poetic imagination and delicious tints of expression—that paper, speaking of the subtle purpose with which nature, through all her multitudinous forms and sequences evermore gives to us the idea of progress, of achieving something better than she has yet known, asks whether the human reading of the lesson is to be limited to our clothes and furniture. "Does nothing," it inquires, "of our belongings want cleaning but our garrets? Is the freshening and beautifying to go no further than coats and spring bonnets? Here is a text on the growth of the soul which we leave to our reverend brethren." We go no further than a question of manners. We are right glad that it goes thus far. For the great power of nature, and its great beauty and sense, are all symbolic of a power, beauty, and sense which matter knows not of. It is not for a moment to be supposed that this grand world of nature was intended as the background to a little dwarfish picture of spirit, such as the *Tribune* has of late been in the habit of exhibiting in matters of politics. Let the article in question serve as a reminder to that journal of the grave importance of cleansing itself of that detracting and depreciating spirit in which it has of late indulged toward all who differ from it. It is not possible for a man to be a true artist, sometimes, a superficial fact; but never, since the world began, did either the one or the other' reach the deep heart and blessedness of truth. And this is what the *Tribune* has yet to learn.

THE State of Tennessee is in danger of embarrassment, owing to the fact that a majority in the Legislature cannot be found having the courage to levy tax sufficient to meet the payments required during the year. The interest on the State debt requires $1,747,866, which, with other liabilities for the year, amounts to $3,854,390. The highest levy to which the Legislature has thus far consented is 55 cents on the $100, when to meet the actual expenditure, over and above all other sources of revenue, equal and estimated, will require a tax of 80 cents. The indebtedness of the State is $45,092,793, for which it has offsets amounting to $22,177,728, leaving a balance of $22,915,065; but the amount on which the State has to pay interest exceeds $29,000,000.

SOME well-marked cases of deafness resulting from going down in a diving bell are reported in London. It seems that one of these machines is suspended from a crane in the Polytechnic Institution of that city, and is usually let down in a deep tank every evening. Those desirous of thus going under water are permitted to descend. But, resulting from such excursions, it is alleged, the sense of hearing is impaired. More than eight years ago one of the visitors to the bell, on coming to the surface, found his ear was nearly deaf, and the hearing in the other defective. The novice of an aurist proved of no avail.

IN a case lately tried in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the question was raised as to the right of a police officer to fire at an escaping prisoner who refuses to surrender, and at the same time hurls missiles at the officer. Judge GILMOR, who tried the case, said that a police officer, armed with deadly weapons, ought to be very careful, and reflect seriously upon the necessity of using them, and that it was a difficult question to determine at what point an officer is justified in firing upon an escaping prisoner. As a rule, he said, deadly weapons should not be used except in cases of high felony, where it is necessary to secure the arrest of the guilty party.

ONE of the curiosities of the Vienna Exhibition will be a watch made entirely of rock crystal. Many years since a workman in a French manufactory decided to make a watch, every part of which, the mainspring alone excepted, should be of rock crystal, and after thirty years' labor accomplished his task. All the pieces of the watch are fastened by rock crystal screws, and the escapement is most intricate. His widow would never part with it; but when she rented the house in Paris, the bailiffs of a French watchmaker, who intends to exhibit it as a sample of French workmanship, pricing it at $4,000.

THE Minnesota papers are endeavoring to correct the impressions which have gone abroad of the extreme severity of the past winter in that State. They claim that but fifty lives were lost out of the many thousands exposed to the great January snow-storm, and that these were frozen by long exposure, growing out of the fact that they had missed their way in the newly and sparsely settled prairie regions of the frontier, where there are no fences to guide the traveler and houses dot the country at very distant intervals.

Cottages by the sea are going up in all the New England towns which pretend to be summer resorts.

GENERAL ANTI-LAR CHAR.

There is an outburst of pomp and glory, of banners of color in the sky and hymns of rejoicing from beast and bird, as though April were a new creation day.

Minnesota pleads guilty to freezing seventy-eight people to death in January, but offers fresh verdure and green strawberry vines on the prairies in March as an extenuation.

The tax, city and State, in Baltimore, amounts to $1 80 per $100.

The extent and importance of the Potomac fisheries are not generally known or appreciated. The annual catch is greater than the Newfoundland cod fisheries. The fishing season for shad and herring usually opens about the middle of March, and lasts about sixty days. The seines used are from half a mile to a mile and a half in width, and from one to four fathoms in depth, and require from thirty to sixty men to handle them. Alexandria, Va., is the center of the trade, but Washington city also does a large business in ice packing. The entire result of a season is a catch of from thirty to fifty million herring, and an equal weight of rock and perch, aggregating in weight about forty million pounds. The catch of codfish on the banks of Newfoundland amounts to only thirty million pounds.

Capt. Hervey, the New Jersey laundryman, is sick of his Chinese, and has countermanded his last order for more. He says that he cannot hold them to their contract; that they run away "freely;" that they contract habits of opium eating and laziness, and are not as spry ironers as Irish women, and, on the whole, not as profitable.

The *Daily Graphic* was so fearful, before its first issue, of not having writers enough that it engaged five times as many as it wants, and it is now actively engaged in dispensing with their over liberal services.

The benefits to Chicago's rebuilders under the bill of Congress granting rebates of import duties on building materials expired last Saturday.

An Iowa editor has proposed a novel remedy for the mischiefs of bad legislation at Washington. He wants the people of all the States to choose another Congress or sort of general convention, whose business it shall be to tell the other or Constitutional Congress at Washington what they must and must not do.

There has been a plentiful fall of rain throughout California recently, but in some sections the weather is cold, and hail storms have damaged the grain crops.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters have advanced the rates of premium fifty per cent on brick, stone and iron buildings, and their contents, having French or Mansard roofs not constructed entirely of metal or other fire-proof material.

A portion of a Confederate gunboat weighing one hundred tons has just been found in Charleston harbor four hundred and fifty yards from where the old ship exploded.

Kentucky wit is sometimes pretty sharp if a little homely. A farmer being asked the other day if his daughter recently married was still living with him, replied: "No, sir! When one of my gals swarms she must hunt her own hive."

Under the unique title of "Lays of Gashinghood," a gentleman of New York city, well known in literary circles, has prepared for the press a volume of verses written by love-sick youths and manifold sentimentalists engaged to be married or desirous of being so.

The latest and most important discovery in the etiology of mental disease comes from Maine, where it is stated in print that a young woman has been "rendered insane by impure vaccine matter."

Preparations for the great May Musical Festival in Cincinnati, continue to be made on the grandest scale, and there is every reason to believe that the event will surpass anything of the kind yet attempted in this country.

The latest fruit reports from Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, are encouraging, and the news comes from Delaware that the peach crop will be a very fair one.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided that a member of a mutual insurance company is liable, after the expiration or canceling of its policy, for assessments to meet losses occurring while he held a policy.

The dearest meat in all England (not including game) is mutton. Beef is next cheaper and veal next. Pork is cheapest of all. The amount of butchers' stock in the Kingdom last year was 5,034,994 head of cattle; 27,921,207 sheep; 2,771,449 hogs.

The South Carolina Legislature, at its last session, adopted resolutions for the collection of information relative to the industry and resources of the State, with a view to the adoption of measures for the encouragement of immigration. The work is now in progress.

An inventive Michigander has just patented a self-rocking cradle, the motor being mercury inclosed in a porcelain-lined iron pipe corresponding in curve with the rocker and fastened to the cradle crossabie. He has been granted a patent upon his invention, and claims that it is as near an approach to perpetual motion as will ever be discovered.

Georgia papers say that their new issue of State bonds are going off rapidly among home investors.

The great chain of inland seas that stretch from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi valley are the Almighty's own highway for the transportation of the productions of this fertile valley to all other portions of the globe.

The newest device for promoting salvation was lately practised during a religious revival at Chittenango, New York, where it was announced that "refreshments would be served to converts gratis."

PERSONAL.

Whittier is editing a companion volume to his "Child Life." It will contain prose selections illustrative of child-nature, and especially suited for home readers. He is assisted in the work by Miss Lucy Larcom.

New York has a report that Louis J. Jennings, of the Times, will not return to this country; preferring to spend the remainder of his life on his native English soil.

There has lately been published a handsome lithograph, containing the autobiography of Abraham Lincoln in a fac-simile of his own handwriting, with extracts from some of his most remarkable public utterances. In 1859 the publisher applied to Mr. Lincoln for a brief history of his life, from which to prepare a memoir to show the people of the Eastern States the career of a man who had suddenly grown into national importance. After much persuasion, Mr. Lincoln wrote down the events of his life in the shape of a letter. It is this interesting document which is now furnished in a lithograph *fac simile*, suitable for framing, and which may be found in the vals of a library. The autobiography is characteristically brief and modest, and the story is told with a charming simplicity which only a man of Lincoln's greatness could attain.

Mr. John Hopkins, of Baltimore, has given money and land to the aggregate value of $4,000,000 to found a hospital in that city. He has also provided in his will for the establishment of an educational university, for which he has made a bequest of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 value. Mr. Hopkins is a bachelor, seventy-seven years old, and the richest man in Maryland.

A little boy in Springfield, after his customary evening prayer, a night or two ago, continued, "and bless mamma and Jenny, and Uncle Benny," adding, after a moment's pause, the extraordinary remark, "his name is Hutchinson."

While England has been bountiful in supplying candidates for the lecture platform in the United States, it is gratifying to know that her bounty is, in a measure being reciprocated. Miss Emily Faithfull is fully matched by a young lady who formerly resided in St. Louis, but who is now said to be making a tour of England, and lecturing before large and appreciative audiences on the "Women of America." The young lady's name is Mary E. Beedy, who formerly occupied the position of teacher in the public schools of St. Louis. Over a year ago she became dissatisfied with her position, and feeling that she was fitted for something better than a schoolmistress she tendered her resignation and went to England, with the intention of remaining there a year to improve herself in some branches in which she felt herself to be deficient, and to make a closer acquaintance with the fair English people. After having found out what the English had to teach her she deemed it but fair to see whether she might not be able to teach them something. Accordingly she made a lecturing tour through the three Kingdoms with a success that astonished even herself. Her lecture is highly praised by the critical, and fully satisfies the British notion of an advanced American woman.

Ex-Congressman S. S. Cox, now traveling in the South, while at Augusta, Georgia, a few days since, strolled from his hotel before breakfast to take a look at things. The following dialogue occurred: First Colored Citizen (to Second Colored Citizen, distant two hundred yards up street), "You, sam!" Ex-M. C. (supposing himself to be addressed), "Hey!" First colored citizen. "I spoke, sar, to de colo'ed cullud pusson, up de street."—Exit ex-M. C. Cox.

The *Tribune* will publish in a few days a new edition of Mr. Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life," with an appendix containing a memoir of his later life, and an account of his later death and the funeral service. This edition is also enriched by a photo-lithographic reproduction of one of the best photographs of Mr. Greeley, taken during the last year of his life; while it contains likewise a steel plate engraving from a portrait taken fifteen years ago, together with wood cuts illustrating his farm at Chappaqua, his birth place, his first school house, etc.

Captain Williams, of the ill-fated *Atlantic*, is a stout-built Englishman, about forty-five years of age, who has followed the sea for many years. He was for a long time captain of the Guion Line. For upwards of a year he has been in the White Star service, first as chief officer of the Celtic, and latterly, for two voyages, as captain of the Atlantic. He met with an accident a short time ago which disabled him to a certain extent, and recently he has been compelled to use a stick and socially from great exertion.

Death-Bed Conversions.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

That wicked man, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is turning out as sweet a saint as ever flavored the odor of sanctified conviction. Even those who pelted him with mud in the heat of party warfare are discovering his virtues with an energy worthy of Christopher Columbus or Africanus Stanley.

A STRANGE wedding is recorded as having taken place in Pottersville, N. J., recently, the bride being a miss of only fifteen summers, while the bridegroom is an old man 65 years old, and the girl's name was Catharine Hegeman, and is the daughter of a respectable farmer, who is reputed to be well off. Asbury Farley, the hero of the tale, is described as a strong, able-bodied man, who was sent by his friends to the State Lunatic Asylum some years ago, but who was subsequently released, being considered harmless. Recently he took it into his head that he needed a wife with a view to get some nipping the want. He offered himself to several young ladies in Pottersville, but was rejected by all of them, although he possessed considerable property, and $11,000 in money. At length he became acquainted with the Hegeman, and arrangements were made that Farley should marry Catharine on condition of his settling $10,000 and giving her a pony phaeton. A justice was engaged to perform the ceremony and the marriage was consummated. No sooner had the ceremony been performed than Catherine became frightened. She turned to the minister and demanded that he should unite the marriage knot. She told her that the step she had taken was irrevocable. Farley tried to console his wife, but she put him off on her refusal to look at him. She declared she would never live with him and the result was, Farley went back to his farm and Catharine returned to her father. The affair is yet a mystery to the friends of the young girl's family, but it is believed that the parents of the girl deliberately sold their child for money.

A THERAPEUTIST of London thinks he has discovered an infallible cure for rheumatism, namely, the administration of hot sand baths. He claims that the advantage of this mode of treatment consists, especially, in the fact that the copious perspiration like the hot water bath, but rather increases it; and another advantage it possesses is, that it does not interfere with the respiration of the patient, as does the steam bath or Turkish bath. It is asserted that the body can endure the influence of such a bath for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can also be applied. It can be used for infants, and permits of easy application to a part or to the whole body. If this remedy shall prove efficacious for so serious an ailment, it will indeed be a boon to a large class of sufferers.

STATE NEWS.

A [illegible] has been started into removing the [illegible] monument. They could not [illegible] to complete it.

The Pennsylvania Senate contains 19 lawyers, 2 farmers, 1 manufacturer, 1 editor, 1 painter, 1 doctor, 1 banker, 1 conveyancer, 1 miller, 1 iron worker, 1 merchant, and 1 "gentleman." The House of Representatives is composed of 30 lawyers, 19 farmers, 8 merchants, 8 "gentlemen," 5 doctors, 4 lumbermen, 3 real estate agents, 2 editors, 2 carpenters, 2 manufacturers, 2 coal operators, 2 clerks, 1 weaving master, 1 mechanic, 1 miner, 1 stone cutter, 1 brewer, 1 produce man, 1 postal man, 1 machinist, 1 blacksmith, 1 shoemaker, 1 tailor, 1 contractor, 1 printer, 1 basket maker, 1 iron worker, 1 plumber, 1 bricklayer, 1 boat builder, 1 mining engineer, and 1 banker.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* is authority for the statement that "mysterious disappearances" average two a week in that city.

A lady of high parentage died in Lancaster last week. Her name was Marie de Weiden, and she was the wife of A. N. Brohneman, a daughter of the late Baron Xavier de Weiden, of Wurtemburg, Germany, and a niece of the late Baron Lui de Weiden, a Grand Marshal of the Austrian Empire. The funeral takes place on Saturday.

A man named Shultz, indicted for homicide in the courts of Schuylkill county, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and, not being satisfied with the modified sentence, he asked for arrest of judgment.

S. B. Pickering, of Berks county, a drover, has been arrested on oath of Jacob Harnig, of Allentown, charged with forging signatures to promissory notes for about $1,500.

Judge Williams has set aside the verdict in favor of David Sewell against the Kensington National Bank of Philadelphia, awarding to the plaintiff about $40,000, the value of bonds stolen from the bank in 1870, and ordered the re-trial of the case.

Miss Carrie Burnham argued her case against certain election officers in Philadelphia, for refusing to receive her vote, before the State Supreme Court in that city, last Thursday and Friday. The principal point made by her was that the word "freemen" included both sexes.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* entered upon its thirty-first volume on saturday. It is an excellent paper, and deserves abundant success.

The assessed value of buildings and land in Chester county is $25,371,743.

Mr. Andrew Charles, a soldier of the war of 1812, and who had resided in Strasburg borough, Lancaster county, for over seventy years, died on the 4th, aged ninety-one years.

A Lancaster county cat has the hydrophobia.

The police claim to have got a clew to the perpetrators of the robbery at the County Treasurer's office in Reading, but at last accounts they had not secured the robbers.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a conflation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion and evacuation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books and By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, T. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John R. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Poliantzbee, Joshua Rhodes, Jas. Chalfant, Robert Schwartz, Christopher King, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

What Did It?—Is no [illegible] longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did perform such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become sour or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy if you use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between J. V. ROWLAND, A. S. ROWLAND and J. B. PARKER, under the firm name of ROWLAND & PARKER, has this day been dissolved. The business of the late firm will be carried on at the old stand in Charleroi Borough, by A. S. ROWLAND, who will settle up the business of the late firm.

All persons indebted to the late firm are warned not to make payment to said J. R. PARKER.

J. V. ROWLAND,
A. S. ROWLAND.

April 1, 1873.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDERBACK
With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. While TEAS AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FR. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by L. F. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
W. M. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.
March 26, 1873.

JUST OPENING,
A Large and Varied Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Bought Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN P. DEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

FOR SALE,
3,000 ACRES CHOICE
White Pine Timber Land,
Within 150 miles of Pittsburgh.
A BARGAIN.
INQUIRE OF
HENDRICKS & JAMISON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantees, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmans and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS!

McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.
Spring Styles
Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool
HATS,
SILK AND CLOTH
CAPS.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN MARKET, AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.

Reynolds' Hams
THE MOST DELICIOUS ARTICLE
ON THE MARKET.
Dealers in want of something choice should try these HAMS.
KNOX & ORR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
268 LIBERTY STREET.

Housekeepers, Attention!
Kim & Sons,
No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their stock of
Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods
TABLE CUTLERY, FIRE IRONS, TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, BRITANNIA TEA SETS, SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA TABLE CASTORS, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, MEAT SAWES, STEP-LADDERS, WATER COOLERS, BATH TUBS, &c.
FANCY BIRD CAGES.
Money is saved by purchasing at this House.

"EVENING STAR,"
ONLY PENNY PAPER IN PITTSBURGH
ALL THE NEWS.
ONE CENT.
MWF

HENRY REA, JR., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
305 Liberty street,
CLOVER TIMOTHY SEED. Pure Sweet Cider, For Sale—Butter, Eggs, Lard, Cheese, Peas, Beans, Hominy, Green Apples, Potatoes, Dried Apples, Peaches, Snake Corn, Cranberries in boxes, Apple Butter, Maple Syrup, Maple Sugar, Cider, Jelly.

DRY GOODS.

AT
McKEE'S,
(OLD BARKER ESTABLISHMENT).
The Largest Stock of
Spring Dry Goods,
At the Lowest Prices.
Dress Goods of every style and variety.
Alpacas, Plain and Striped.
Poplins, French and Irish.
Shawls, Imported and Domestic.
Cashmere Talmas in Newest Styles.
Silks, Black and Colored.
Hernanis, Striped and Plain.
Japanese Silks, Striped and Plain.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.
AND A FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE DRY GOODS LINE.
WILL BE OPENED
MONDAY, APRIL 7th,
A Very Large and Beautiful Stock of
Linen Suits,
Bishop Lawn Suits,
BRAIDED AND PLAIN, AND MADE UP IN THE BEST STYLE. ON SAME DAY WILL BE OPENED
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
LACE SACQUES,
In White and Black Colors, and Ranging in Price from $10 to $150.
☞ LARGEST STOCK AND BEST LIGHT IN THE TWO CITIES.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S
WHITE SWISS,
WHITE NAINSOOKS,
WHITE JACONET,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CHECK NAINSOOK,
STRIPED LAWN,
STRIPED SWISS,
VICTORIA LAWN,
BISHOP LAWN,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,
STRIPED P. K'S,
CRAPE LAWN STRIPES,
WHITE MASALIA.
All of the above are of our own importation, and we Guarantee Prices to be Lower than the same Quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. S. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. S. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, to or from London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

NW▼ Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5, 1873.

The opening week of April, with its harbingers of spring and promises of summer days, has also brought new life and hope into financial and business affairs.

It had been thought in some quarters that the Bank of England rate of discount would be advanced at their last meeting, and in others that the Treasury would intervene to help the situation; but both expectations have been disappointed, and in consequence we have had nothing to interrupt the ordinary course of the market, a less timorous feeling in regard to the future has been exhibited, and merchants are beginning to realize the fact that relief must come soon from natural causes and that money is hastening in the direction of the monetary centres—large remittances of currency being reported by our bankers, and more expected. Still money remains scarce, and no encouragement for the immediate accommodation of outside customers is offered. They have been playing "Much Ado About Nothing" with great success on the New York stock boards, making a terrible fuss over the rates for money paid for carrying stocks. Perhaps a clearer idea of the condition of the money market may be gained from the mention of the fact that, while so great stringency exists in loanable funds that the loans made from day to day in Wall street, on unendorsed securities, thats of 1-32 to ½ per cent is paid for funds. Some of the old-established banks of New York are making long loans at 7 per cent. per annum. One loan of half a million being reported at that rate to run until October next and was considered as having made a very good bargain; because, it is presumed, that money during the summer months will, as have been the case, rule as low as 3 or 4 per cent.

It is hardly probable that money will be as plenty as last summer, as all the 3 per cent certificates have been called in and the banks may find it difficult to keep up to their reserve line. The Comptroller of the Currency has already announced that over 300 National banks are below their reserve, and has accordingly given the required 30 days notice for them to make up the differences.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¼	120¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1865	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	114	114
Gold	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	119
United States 6-20s of 1862	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	119¼
United States 10-4 s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Sixes	118¾

—On and after March 31st the Cheat, Oaks and Ohio Railroad Company will run an express train each way over the road between Richmond and Huntington in 22 hours. Connections will be made at Gordonsville with Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York trains, and at Huntington with Trains passing to and from the Ohio and the West. Time from Richmond to Huntington sometimes before, including stoppages, and in leaving the latter point at 6 P. M. arrive at Cincinnati next morning. A fast freight line is also to be put on between Richmond, Cincinnati and Louisville, making the distance between Richmond and Cincinnati in sixty-three hours. Large quantities of iron, coal, hops, provisions and other merchandize are already finding their way over this line, destined for Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk and Portsmouth, and for coast ships, to New York. Rates are the same as charged by other lines to the same Southern and coast ports.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Exchange broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 5, 1873.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113
Canton					
Western Union Tel	83¾	83½	83¾	83¾	84
Quicksilver	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express					
Wells, Fargo & Co					
American Express	68		68½	68¾	
United States Ex	74				
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Erie	25	25	25	25	25
Michigan Central	104		104		
Michigan Southern	92	92	91¾	92	91¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pitts	89¾		90		
Chicago and N. W					
Chicago and N. W. pref	87½		87½		
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾		112¾
St. Paul	34	34	34	34	34
St. Paul pref	72¾		72¾		
Wabash	50¾	50	50		50
Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne	97		97		
Ohio and Mississippi	42	42	41¾		42
Union Pacific					
Central and Atlantic	11¾		11¾		
Chicago and Alton					
Boston, Hoat and Erie					
Harlem	130½		130½		
New Jersey Central					
C. C. and I. C	98½		98½		
Hannibal and St. Jo			40		
Iron Mountain					
Atlantic Mail					

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of native stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	86½	Phila. and Erie	29¾
Reading	36	Lehigh Navigation	39
United Cos.	116¾	Pittsburgh Gold	113¾
Oil Creek	35¾	A. V. R. R. 1st mtg	107¾
Lehigh Valley	57½	Central Transport'n	41¾
Ex. dividend.			

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling at 1 per cent cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days', at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts—Below.	Calls—Above.
Central and Hudson	¾ to	2 to 2½
C., C. and I. C	1 to 1¼	1¾ to 2
Erie Railway	2¼ to 2½	3 to 3½
Hannibal and St. Jo	2 to 2¾	2¾ to 3
Harlem Railroad	6 to 6½	4 to to 5
Lake Shore	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¾
Northwestern	1 to 1¼	to
Ohio and Mississippi	¾ to ⅞	1 to 1¼
Pacific Mail	5 to 5½	6 to 7
Rock Island	1 to 1¼	2¾ to 3
St. Paul	1 to 1¼	3 to 3½
Union Pacific	1 to 1¼	1¾ to 2
Wabash	1 to 1¼	2 to 2½
Western Union	2 to 2¾	3 to 3½

Gold ¼ for 30 days, ¾ for 60. 1 to 1¼ 1¾ to 2

The above is strictly first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 5, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather continues clear and warm, rendering out door business pleasant and agreeable. We learn from the rural districts that the roads are drying up rapidly, and will soon become in passable order. Farmers will soon have a busy time in putting in their spring crops and bringing their surplus crops to market.

With regard to the general characteristics of the market we have little news to give the reader. The week closes at about the same figures at which it opened. We however, expect to see a marked improvement in all branches of trade during the coming week, which will continue to increase in volume for months to come.

The rivers continue in navigable order and large quantities of Pittsburgh manufactured articles and merchandise generally are being shipped by waterwhist at the same time heavy receipts of metal, ore, grain, flour, hay, &c., &c., arrive daily at the landings. The railroads have all the business they can possibly attend to, and with the money market easing up a little, we regard nothing in preducting a heavy spring trade. And we may add that all dealers are fully prepared to meet it. Their stock is full and complete, and will be disposed of cheap, and upon the most accommodating terms.

Below we give the ruling rates of the market, with the remark that they are subject to change, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: Common soda ash 4¼@4½c; refined 6@6½c; pots 9½@9¾c; pearls 11c; arsenic 2½@3c; saltpetre 8½@8½c; black ash 6c.

APPLES—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours foot up 261 barrels. Sales are made in a jobbing way at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

ALES—Market quiet and unchanged in every particular. We quote X at $9 ₱ doz; XX $10; porter $10; lemon ale $11.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand limited; sales at 45@55 ₱ gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fairly active, with sales at the following figures: Sugar-cured canvassed sugar cured shoulders 14@14½c; uncanvassed sugar cured shoulders 13½@14c; canvassed do 9c; plain shoulders 8c; rib sides 9c; canvassed do 9½@9¾c; uncanvassed do 9c; canvassed breakfast bacon do 13c; uncanvassed dried beef 18c; canvassed do 19½c; plain sugar cured hams 13@14c; sugar cured, in barrels, 9½c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs and buckets, 11c; pigs feet, ₱ keg, $2 20; in half bbls $4 40. Receipts for the past 24 hours:

Bacon, bulk shoulders, and the sides being short	20,000 lbs
Bacon, canvassed shoulders	4,000 lbs
Bacon, canvassed hams	2,000 lbs
Bacon, canvassed sides	2,000 lbs
Bacon, plain shoulders	2,000 lbs
Bacon, plain sides	2,000 lbs
Bacon, sugar cured hams	2,000 lbs
Bacon, sugar cured shoulders	2,000 lbs
Bacon, sugar cured sides	2,000 lbs
Dried beef	1,000 lbs
Pigs feet	1 bbl

BUTTER—Receipts 32 packages. The demand for choice table continues active, and the supply being short, prices are fully maintained. We quote as follows: Prime to choice roll 38@40c; medium 30@35c; common 25@27½c.

BAKING POWDER—We have no change to note in prices; sales are moving slowly at 5 75 ₱ doz; 1 lb cans $5 00; ½ lb cans $3 00; ¼ lb cans $1 60.

BEANS—The demand continues fair, good to prime white busy selling at $2 50@3 00.

BROOMS—Sales reported at $2 50@3 00; green 5@6c; fancy 7@8c.

BUCKWHEAT—We are reported sales in a small way at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—Market quiet and unchanged; we quote as follows: Star 18c; extra 17c; adamantine 15c; pure sperm 45c; mixed 40c.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note in prices, which remain as follows: Tomatoes, 2 lbs, $1 35@1 40; corn, 2 lbs, $1 35@1 40; peaches, 2 lbs, $2 50@2 75; pineapple, 2 lbs, $2 50@2 75; blackberries, 2 lbs, $1 35@1 40.

CHEESE—Receipts light and market firm, at 16@18 ₱ lb.

CORN—Receipts light with a fair following demand; prices unchanged; sales of car lots at 70@72c; in store 68@70c. Factory 14@15c.

CARBIE OIL—The market is reported slow at 11½@12c ₱ gallon, in car lots, with the usual advance in small lots.

CIDER AND VINEGARS—There is a moderate demand for Sacketts and Carey's varieties, at 18@21c ₱ gal; cedars are held at 12@14c; apple cider 8@10c.

CORDAGE—Stock light and market firm, at 16@18 ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a continued fair demand at 7@8c for shoulders; sides 7@8c; hams 9@10c; country lard in kegs at 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUITS—Dealers report a fair trade demand; Apples 5@6c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; peeled, 10c; blackberries, 10@12c; 90s.

EGGS—Under heavy arrivals the market is shaded, and prices tend lower. The ruling of the market is now 19@20 ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last report extremely light, being only 300 bbls. Premises unchanged, though concessions would be made by dealers on spring wheat brands. The market is reported fairly active at the following quotations: Mills—National, white wheat, $10 20 ₱ bbl; sacks $9 90; Pan Handle, western spring, $9 50; sacks $9 20; Mozart, Morning Glory, red winter wheat, $9 10 ₱ bbl; sacks $8 80. Stores—Choice red winter wheat flour $9 10@9 20 ₱ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; Rising Sun $8 90; Minnesota Island $8 00; Barnes' $7 50; Portal's $7 00; Marietta Mills $9 00; Washoan, St. Louis, $9 50. Oat meal $8 00. Corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 75.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese feathers are held at 65@70c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—We are reported more activity in the market, caused by the pleasant weather, which enables country dealers to visit the city. We are reported sales at the following figures:

Sugars—Hards 12¾c; A 11¾c; B 11¼c; extra C 11¼c; C 11c; C yellow 10¾c. New Orleans Sugars—Good to prime 10@10½c; fair 9½@10c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio—Packages 27c; loose 26½c. Green—Fair 22c; good 24c; prime 25c; old government java 36c.

Syrups—Common 28@45c; Crystal 52c; Half Extra 60c; choice Golden Drip 65c; Mixed 50c; Pancake 70c; white crips $1 20.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c; a grade.

Starch—Pearl 8½c; Kingsford 9c.

Raisins—Layers $2 50; Valencienes 10c; Muscatels $3 25; seedless $3 00 ₱ box.

GRAIN—The only arrivals of grain, exclusive of elevator, are 1,570 bushels oats, and 70 bushels corn. Wheat—Prices are nominal. We quote at $1 25@1 30 per bush for white; red $1 15@1 20. Oats—There is a better demand, though prices remain unchanged; prime bushels sold at 42c; mixed 40c. Corn and Potatoes are unchanged, and a dull market reported; selected white 60c; car corn, 58@59c; mixed at 57@58c; yellow at 56c, with a small demand. Barley—We continue to quote fair at 95@$1 00; spring 85@90c.

HIDES—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours foot up 1,500 lbs. The market is quiet for dry hides; green hides 4½@5c; bulls 3½@3½c; calf skins 9@10c; sheep pelts 75c; prime 75c @ gallon.

HAY—There is no change in prices, though the market is firm. We quote baled, on wharf and track, at $20@22 per ton, as to quality. Little moving but arriving on account of the state of the roads.

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POTATOES—In the absence of "mingo peas" is about over, which causes a limited demand; sales reported at 75@80c ₱ bush.

PEANUTS—These popular earth nuts sells at 4½@6c ₱ lb.

PEARLINE—Middlings ₱ cwt $1 80; seconds $1 40; MILL FEED—Chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped white $1 45; corn meal $1 40.

PORK—Sells at 5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

RICE—Market quiet and unchanged in every particular. We quote X at $9 ₱ 100; XX $10; porter $10; lemon ale $11.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand limited; sales at 45@55 ₱ gallon.

SEEDS AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fairly active, with sales at the following figures: Clover seed, prime, $5 25@5 50; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flaxseed $1 45@1 50 ₱ bush; sales at 45@55 ₱ gallon.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There is a moderate demand for Sacketts and Carey's varieties, at 21@21½ ₱ 100; cost cru are held at 12@13c; golden C 10½@11c.

CURED MEATS—Stock light and market firm, at 16@18 ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a continued fair demand at 7@8c for shoulders; sides 7@8c; hams 9@10c; country lard in kegs at 7½@8c.

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Railroad Cut by Carlists—Fighting in the Mountains.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Late advices from the north of Spain report that the railway between Zumaraga and Vittoria has been cut by Carlists. A sharp fight took place on Thursday, in the Orchali ligni mountains, between a force of 800 Carlists under command of Dorregarray and Olio and 500 Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known. The authorities of Guipuzcoz have forbidden the ringing of church bells in that province, because they are used to convey signals to Carlists. Families whose sons have joined the insurrectionists are fined twenty reals per day during their absence.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent Federal demonstration in Barcelona the red flag, surmounted by the Phrygian cap, and bearing a death's head, was raised.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 5, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, and for account 93. American securities—5-20's, 95; 94⅝; 67, 95⅛; 10-40's, 93¼; new fives 90½; Erie Railway bonds 50½. Linseed oil £33 5s. Turpentine, 43s4½ 6d.

PARIS, April 5.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¼ a9⅜d; Orleans 9½d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; April delivery from Savannah or Charleston at 9⅛; March and April shipments from New Orleans at 9¼d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 12s 6d. Four 47s 6d. Corn 25s 3d. Beef 78s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 58s 6d; short rib 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 5.—Crude petroleum 40¾ francs.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.

Oil City Saved from Destruction by a Violent Rain Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 6, 1873.

A locomotive on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad was thrown from the track, opposite Hill & Thurman's refinery here, about 6 P. M. yesterday. It was pulling eighteen loaded iron-tank cars. The locomotive was precipitated into Oil Creek, with three tank cars. The engineer and fireman escaped, but were severely bruised. Three of the oil cars exploded, the oil caught fire, and everything around them was instantly in flames. Another engineer and fireman were soon on hand to save the cars. The burning oil ran into the creek, and but for the timely occurrence of the most terrible rain storm ever experienced, Oil City would have been laid in ashes. The burning oil flowed down the creek, but the storm kept separating the burning oil and the flame was finally extinguished.

The body of William Welch was found in the creek on the bank of the flats this afternoon. He was burned to a crisp. It is supposed he was on the engine or tender.

CRIMES.

Three Burglaries at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dis, atch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, Ohio, April 5, 1873.

There have been several cases of stealing in Wooster lately, but the boldest yet were three burglaries committed last night. The jewelry store of A. Brannick was entered and goods to the amount of between two and three hundred dollars taken; the residence of Mr. J. Fox was entered and a watch valued at two hundred dollars and twenty-five dollars in money taken from a pocket-book; and the house of Mr. Jacob Frick burglarized of a watch worth one hundred and five dollars. The entrance to the jewelry store was effected by breaking open the front doors, and the houses by turning the key from the outside. No clue as to the burglars.

Yesterday afternoon a fire destroyed the stable of Prof. Gregory, of the University.

The G-odrich Murder—Latest Developments.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Coroner's investigation into the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn was continued to-day. A policeman testified to seeing a woman of dark complexion, about St. Valentine's day, in the basement of the house with Goodrich. Charles S. Green testified to being employed by Goodrich to help him out of a scrape with a woman. He met a woman named Amy Snow on the night of the 17th of February in Goodrich's house; ordered her out; she refused; and on Goodrich coming in one street him, called him a devil, and threw a smoothing-iron at him; whereupon Goodrich left. The woman stayed in the house all night; she went away in the morning, meeting Goodrich at the ferry and going to New York with him. Witness afterwards learned that she occupied one of Goodrich's houses, in the block where the murder occurred; spoke of her as being pregnant and having had an abortion performed. She originally came from the Women's Home, and Goodrich said that he was going to make a decent woman of her. The deceased never spoke of a secret marriage. Amy Snow said that Goodrich would give her $2,000, she would leave the house, and remarked that if not she would get square with him. She was in company with Mr. Goodrich at the Brooks Hotel, and registered herself as Kate Stoddard. After some unimportant testimony the inquest was adjourned, subject to the call of the Coroner.

The *Graphic* of this afternoon says: It is stated, on credible authority, this morning, that light is beginning to shine through the intricate mazes of the Goodrich *cause célebre*, and that the police of both New York and Brooklyn, who have for the past week been working on a new track, are on the eve of obtaining a clue to the actual perpetrator of the crime, they having traces of the deceased man's watch, a description of which was furnished them the last Saturday. The circulars in question attracted considerable attention among jewelers, and it is understood that a short, stout man on the 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo offered a Jurgensen watch in several places, at the time piece was so valuable and the demeanor of the man so suspicious, that no purchaser was found. One of the jewelers, however, secretly took a description of the watch, and it is found to coincide with Mr. Goodrich's number. A number of detective s were placed on the track of the man, and it is asserted to-day that his hiding place out of the city is known, and that he actually in custody at the present moment, he cannot evade arrest many hours.

CASUALTIES.

Little Boy Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., April 5, 1873.

A little boy six years of age, a son of Thomas Force, in attempting to get on a wagon loaded with a very heavy stick of timber, fell down, the wagon passing across his breast and crushing him to death instantly.

Success of the Insurrectionists in Cuba Confirmed.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Reports from Havana, through Spanish sources, confirms the reported capture of the fortified city and seaport of Manzanello, and says immense amounts of booty, in money and munitions of war, fell into the hands of the Cubans, who sacked the town. The attack began on April 4th, in the absence of the Spanish troops in the field.

Captain General Ceballos has telegraphed to Madrid that a large body of troops is imperatively wanted in Havana, as a revolution may break out, among the Spaniards at any moment. The slaves are also reported to be meditating a revolt.

The *Herald*'s Havana special states the Captain General says its correspondent, O'Kelly, had come into Manzillo from the insurgent lines, but was arrested, and that a court of inquiry is being held at the latter city. Information from another source state that descendants from the insurrection were found on O'Kelly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

During the passing of the Great Eastern Circus along the streets of Toledo on Saturday, some parties unknown entered the First National Bank and Ketcham & Viotty's hardware store by the rear and Ketcham & Viotty's hardware store by the rear door, from the vault of the former, they abstracted some $600 in currency and two boxes of valuable papers, and from the safe of the latter $1,000 in currency, checks and certificates of deposit. No arrests have been made.

Twenty Granges of a portion of the husbandry of Iowa in convention declared that as all parties had betrayed their interests they should now look out for themselves. They resolved to vote for D.W. Adams, of Fayette county, for Governor and James Wilkinson, of Tama county, for Lieutenant Governor.

The assistant cashier, D. Merritt, and receiving teller, James J. Peck, of the Bull's Head Bank, at New York, were before the court Saturday. The former was committed without bail, and the latter was held in default of bonds in $10,000.

A dispatch from Liverpool announces that the steamer Thorwaldsen, Captain Diskner, from New York, March 18, for Stetin, is ashore at Terchan and will prove a total loss. No lives lost.

The steamship Donau, from Bremen, arrived at New York Saturday.

President Grant and party arrived at Lebanon, Pa., Saturday afternoon, and were the guests of G. Dawson Coleman.

The steamer Batavis, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston Saturday.

The steamship Wisconsin, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown Saturday.

The principal portion of the village of Woodsville, in Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

In the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, Saturday, the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freeman" in the Constitution meant men and women, was decided against her.

The Coroner of St. Clair county, Illinois, Saturday made information for manslaughter against John Fanning, engineer of the gravel train which caused the accident at French Village on Thursday last.

The jury in the case of Lander Quitt against Laura D. Fair, at San Francisco, Saturday, gave the plaintiff $2,9.0 for defending her in her murder trial.

Gen. Garfield, Congressman from Ohio, has notified the proper officers in the Treasury Department that he will not accept the back pay secured to him by the increased salary bill.

Three prisoners named McCurlock, Moon and Moore, escaped from the Gaconda, Illinois, jail Thursday night. Another prisoner, named Miller, colored, were arrested at Vienna Saturday night, and Moon, for whom a reward of $300 had been offered, was captured by Mr. McLain, a citizen of Farman, Illinois, yesterday morning and delivered to the Sheriff of Pope county. All three are charged with murder.

One hundred and forty-one packages, invoiced as crockery, blankets, &c., for the use of the settler's of the Red river country, and labelled "care of Jas. Freeman, St. Paul, Minnesota," and shipped recently by Conrad Steamer, was seized on Saturday in various localities, including the Erie depot at Hoboken, by United States officers, and alleged to contain fine cchn Ware, silks and expensive clothing, valued at $60,000.

The New York *World* of Sunday says intimations were given on Saturday, as if on authority, that the money locked up the past week will be restored to circulation by Wednesday or Thursday.

The St. Louis police at a late hour on Saturday night raided the keno houses of that city, captured some sixty players and seized the apparatus at the various houses visited.

The snow storm which set in at Denver, Colarado Territory, on Saturday afternoon continued all night and part of yesterday. It is estimated to be from 6 to ten o'clock, cleared up about noon and thawing last evening.

Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Cameron and Howe, and Governor E. A. Straw of New Hampshire, each accompanied by his wife are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

Alexander T. Stewart, though stated by his physicians to be convalescent from severe illness, is believed to have spent Saturday in a very critical condition. His complaint is Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The strike of the gas men in New York, notwithstanding their places have been to a certain extent filled, occasioned the turning off of the supply on the West side of the city, on Saturday, and at one time last night threatened to leave that portion of the city in total darkness. Some of the street lights burned dimly, and candles were used as auxiliary light in many of the newspaper and telegraph offices.

On Friday morning last a party of ten or fifteen Indians stampeded the government stock while they were grazing on an opland on the Platte river, near Fort McPherson, Neb. Pursuit was made and the stock recovered. Two detachments of soldiers were sent in pursuit of the Indians at last report, and a company has been sent to the Sioux camp on the Republican to see if the Indians were from that camp.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Hurricane at Burlington, Iowa—Houses, Trees, &c., Blown Down—Several Persons Killed and Injured.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 25.—The most terrible rain, hail and wind storm ever known here came at a minute's notice this morning, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West hill, tearing the roof from one of the school houses and descending thence through the business portion of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The house belonging to Herron, who immediately repaired to the Union Depot and secured the aid of Officer Wilson of the police force. The rains were closely watched, and the wanted man was, by the efforts of the two officers, secured and taken at once to the lock-up. On being searched, $600 were found on his person, together with a letter which had been opened, containing a check for $50, and addressed to "Samuel H. Smith, Wilkesbarre." The trunk, which is a very large and heavy one, was also secured, and will be examined when the officer reaches here from Wilkesbarre.

Dennis, while claiming not to know anything about the charge being made against him, explains a transaction upon which it is based. He says a woman sat him up in the cigar and tobacco business, and deeded to him a power of attorney to act for her; that subsequently the store was made over to him by bill of sale, the time given him to pay for it being eighteen months. After a year had he sold out for $625, and then proceeded "West," having, as he claims, still time in which to pay for the store. He explains possession of the Smith letter and check in this way: A friend, named Samuel Smith, received the letter, opened it, and finding it did not belong to him handed it to the prisoner to repost with others. This he forgot to do, having put it in his pocket. He says the check contains clothing and a few boxes of papers of the old bachelor, which belong to himself personally. He says further that the money found on him does not all belong to the proceeds of the sale of the store.

A WOMAN STABBED.

Trouble Between a Colored Man and Woman—The Latter Likely to Die from the Wound.

Shortly before nine o'clock last night, at No. 90 Center avenue, a colored man, named James Carey, stabbed a woman, whose name he claims to be his wife, with a penknife. The woman, it is said, formerly lived with Gray in Temperanceville, but lately has been sojourning at the house of John Martin, where the cutting occurred. Mr. Martin says Gray called at the house twice yesterday one being and wanted the woman to go with him, claiming her as his wife, which she denied. Early in the evening she called again, the last time about shortly before he committed the act. The last time he left the house he returned to admittance to the premises, when on the broad hall door and went up stairs to the room where she was. Some words ensued, and he then, it is positively asserted by his wife, drew Gray stabbed her with a penknife which he held in his hands. She cried out that she was stabbed, and Gray left the house, walking quietly up Center avenue a short distance and then starting on a run.

Dr. Lang was called in and dressed the wound, which he found to be between the two lower ribs of the left side. He thinks the wound dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. The police started after the perpetrator of the act, but at midnight had not secured him. Gray was in the employ of ex-Mayor McCarthy, and a mule belonging to the latter being missing, it is supposed he rode off on it. Mayor Jackson re visited the place, and it was not thought necessa.y to take the woman's deposition last night.

IN SEARCH OF A HOME.

A Lost Boy and His Strange Story.

A bright, intelligent boy of about ten years of age has been in the care of the Mayor's office force since Saturday, whose story is a strange one, and of whose friends no information can be gained. A few days ago he was brought to the Mayor's office, when he stated that his sister with whom he lived, at Lawrenceville, being about to move her residence, gave him fifty cents and told him to go to the Superintendent to his uncle. He could not find the depot. The Mayor sent an officer with him and had him placed on a train on the Panhandle Railroad. Arriving at Morgantown he could find no relatives. The general public uncle and wandered about the town until evening, when a gentleman named Cabbott offered to take charge of him for the night. Saturday, being unable to learn anything of the boy's relatives there, Mr. Cabbott brought him back to the Mayor's office.

The boy gives his name as William James Hoey, and states that his father is dead, and his mother married again, and he lived with the step-father. Her name is Mrs. Mather, in Lawrenceville. He says he was sometimes abused by Mr. Mather, and in sending him to the store for anything, if he was out Mrs. Washington Keep is the name of his stepfather. He went to the Lawrenceville school on Penn Mass Lindsay being his teacher. He does not appear to desire to hunt up the Mathers' again, and is willing to accept any arrangement that may be made with him except going to the House of Refuge. A gentleman of unquestioned means has stepped forward, who can be done, while others who have seen the lad at the Mayor's office are willing to take him. He is quite smart, and appears to have been well raised.

PROSECUTING THE P. R. R

Liberty Street Merchants Determined to Enforce Ordinances—Three Suits Instituted.

From the tone of the Liberty street merchants and property-holders, at the recent joint meeting of the Board of Commerce, fully reported in the COMMERCIAL, it was evident that they meant "business" in their opposition to the occupancy of Liberty street by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The opening of legislation, it will be remembered, on Saturday, when Mr. J. D. Thompson appeared before the Mayor and Councils with the suits for violating one of the sections of an ordinance, as follows: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall not be permitted to pass trains along Liberty street between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the day, and for every violation of said ordinance the parties aforesaid render themselves liable to a fine of $50 each."

The suits are: One against the company, one against James Ash, conductor of the transfer train, and one against James Galbraith, engineer on engine No 41.

The particular time when the alleged violation of the ordinance occurred is duly set forth, and summons were duly issued, and placed in the hands of officer Meagher, who served the first named for the hearing of the cases. The officer served the summons to the road upon Superintendent Pitcairn, and the others to the individuals. The latter stated that their correct names had not been procured, but it is not likely that any advantage will be taken of this.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Italian opera company, from the Academy of of Music, New York, give their first performance in this city to the Pittsburgh Opera House this evening. Clara Louise Kellogg, the beautiful and talented American prima donna, will sing to-night as Lucca in "Il Trovatore," supported by the full strength of the company, and a powerful chorus and well selected orchestra. To-morrow night Mme. Lucca will appear as *Marguerite*, in "Faust."

Alice's American Theater.

Prof. Tobin and his admirably arranged "Frankinstein mystery" will remain at this theater during the week. Fattie Stewart and the majority of the present popular company will appear nightly.

Tribbles Bros.

J. H. Milburn, one of the best of modern comic singers, has been secured by Messrs. Gardner & Trimble, and will delight thousands of auditors during the coming week. An unusually talented company may be seen here at all times.

Coming Events.

Lydia Thompson and her blondes will fill out the week at the Opera House, after the two performances of Italian opera.

Miss Jane Coombs, supported by a company of more than ordinary talent, will give a season of one week of standard plays at Library Hall, commencing on Monday next. Mr. A. D. Bradley, Harry Langdon, Miss Nellie Hotto, Mrs. Mc Williams, and others well and favorably known to our public, are in the company. Among other plays, the following are announced: "Lucretia Borgia," "Insurance," "School for Scandal," "The Stranger," "Love Chase," and "Adrienne the Actress." The sale of seats will open on Monday morning at the music store, No. 42 Fifth avenue.

The English Opera Company will begin a season of one week at the Academy of Music on the 14th. The sale of places begins at Kleber's Saturday morning.

Moran & Manning's Minstrels, from the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, will occupy Library Hall stage for one week, commencing on the 21st inst., under Mr. Beamer's management.

Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels company will follow the minstrels at Library Hall, producing during the week of their stay the most popular comedies and dramas.

Miss Carlotta Le Clerq, who supported Fechter during his visit here, is to play at the Opera House next week. Mr. M. W. Canning is her manager.

Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania.

James K. Simon, No. 29 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, has just issued a book entitled "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania, with the Incidental History of the State from 1609 to 1872." It is from the pen of Major Wm. C. Armor, and is carefully written, handsomely illustrated, and finely printed and bound. The work is in five divisions. Part first treats of the period of settlements from 1609 till 1681, when Wm. Penn became owner of the Province, and sketches the lives of the early Dutch and Swedish Governors. The second division covers the administration of the proprietary government, with memoirs of Colonial Governors, and brings us down to the Revolutionary war. Part third is occupied with the era of the Independence, and with the history of the State up to the foundation of the Constitution of 1790, and illustrates the lives of the Presidents of the then Supreme Executive Council from the first, Thomas Wharton, Jr., to the last, Thomas Mifflin. The fourth part contains also the first Governor under the Constitution of 1790. The fourth part contains biographies of the chief magistrates under this Instrument, and details at some length the events of the war of 1812, and of the celebrated "Buckshot War." Part fifth gives the history of the State from the days of Joseph Ritner, last Governor under the Constitution of 1790, to the administration of John W. Geary.

Maj. Armor, the author of the book, served under Gen. Geary in the war of the rebellion, and acted as his private secretary during both his terms in the gubernatorial chair. The work will be of great value to all who desire to inform themselves on the history of our noble Commonwealth. It will be sold only by subscription, and will no doubt prove a successful literary enterprise.

A Raid on Keno Banks.

An effort is being made to break up the Keno banks and other gambling institutions in our midst. On Saturday informations were made before Alderman Anderson charging Thomas Hughes, Tony Newell and Con Brown with keeping and maintaining Keno bands, one on the sixth street and the other on Fifth avenue. An information was also made before Alderman Strain against Hughes for the same offense. Alderman Anderson's police made a raid about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, on the sixth street establishment, and arrested Tony Newell and Brown, but no customers were found. Hughes was arrested by Alderman Strain's police. All three gave bail for their appearance at Court.

Fire in the Fifth Ward.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning the stable of Robert Marshall, located on Webster avenue above High street, was partially burned. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and their efforts prevented a conflagration among the shanties in that neighborhood. The stable was of frame, and the damage did not amount to more than $100. Fortunately, there were no horses in it at the time.

Probable Infanticide.

About seven o'clock yesterday evening Mr. George W. Eckoff found, at the foot of Smallman and Thirty-seventh streets, a cheese-box, containing the dead body of an infant. It was brought to the lock-up, where it remains for action of the Coroner. No trace has been found as to the parties who left the box and contents there. It is supposed to be a case of infanticide.

Inquest.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. John Bell, which occurred about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, will be heard with general regret. Deceased was an old citizen—for many years identified with the business interests of Pittsburgh. He was in business on Smithfield street in 1845, and in the disastrous fire of that year he lost nearly everything. He subsequently commenced business in the grocery trade on the corner of Fulton and Webster streets, and has been there ever since. Mr. Bell was a man generally esteemed, his kindness of heart and urbanity of manner having made him hosts of friends, while in commercial circles his word was as good as his bond, and he was always regarded with the highest confidence. Mr. Bell had been apparently in the best health previous to his death, although a man sixty-two years of age.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

The Tube Works in Herr's Island in Ruins — Loss $250,000 — Insurance $60,000—Origin of the Fire.

Herr's Island was the scene of an extensive fire about half past eleven o'clock Saturday night, resulting in the destruction of the tube works of Wm. Graf & Co. The building which was erected in 18 1 was a one-story frame, 60 by 150 feet, and eighteen feet in height, and was covered with a gravel and iron roof. The fire, owing to the inflammable material of the building spread rapidly, and by the time the firemen were on the ground the entire building was enveloped in flames. Alarms were struck from boxes 63 and 64 in Allegheny, and box 87 in this city, but the firemen of this city did not respond, the fire not being in their district. The engines of the Allegheny Department, as there is no water on the Island, pumped water from the river, and did effectual service, as the flames were confined to the building in which they originated.

The building, together with the stock on hand and the machinery was valued at over $100,000, but it is believed that a large part of the machinery and the stock is not much damaged. The machinery was of the most improved patterns and was valued in the neighborhood of $40,000. About 200,000 feet of pipe, which was ready for shipment and awaiting cars to be shipped to fill orders, was badly damaged, though a quantity of other stock. The total loss is estimated at $250,000. The firm had an insurance of $60,000 on their works, mostly in Eastern companies. The origin of the fire was from the furnace. The heat had communicated to a plank partition near by and set it on fire, which spread to the coal, and soon after the building was discovered in flames, when the alarm was sounded. The firm propose to rebuild immediately, and to have their works in operation in a short time. Notwithstanding their severe loss they will be able to fill pressing orders without delay, as they have on hand some stock on hand that was not damaged. They will be able to fill all their orders in a short time.

Suicide by Poison.

A young girl, aged sixteen years, called at the house of Mrs. Emma Johnson, at No. 199 First avenue, about five o'clock Saturday evening, and requested permission to remain a short time. She told the occupants that her name was Jessie Dow, and that she had come from Cleveland that morning. Mrs. Johnson agreed to allow the stranger to remain. About one o'clock she and the stranger retired together. At three o'clock she noticed that the girl was very restless, and in half an hour commenced to breathe heavily. She called in a lady who was sleeping in an adjoining room, and when she saw the girl at other companions that she was poisoned. Dr. Le Moyne was summoned, but he pronounced the case a hopeless one, as it was impossible to afford any relief. He directed that her pockets be searched, which was done, when a small vial labelled morphine was found, from which he said enough of the poison had been taken to kill half a dozen persons. The unfortunate girl lingered until eight o'clock yesterday morning, when she expired. The deceased was an orphan and has only one relative, a brother, living. The coroner will hold an inquest over her remains, when a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine administered by her own hand, was rendered.

Fire This Morning.

About half past twelve o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear part of the dwelling of Mr. W. F. Casey, on Webster near High street. The front part of the building was brick and the rear part frame. An alarm was sounded from box No. 31, which was promptly responded to, but the flames had gained considerable headway before the arrival of the firemen. The rear part of the building was totally destroyed. The front part was badly damaged by water. The loss is estimated at $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by Mrs. Rosanna Ann Insurance, "School for Scandal," "The Stranger," "Love Chase," and "Adrienne the Actress." The sale of seats will open on Monday morning at the music store, No. 42 Fifth avenue.

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DIED:

PRESSLY—On Friday afternoon, April 4th, Mrs. JANE H. PRESSLY, relict of the late Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., in the eighteith year of her age.

The funeral will take place THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in law, Thos. McCance, No. 70 Washington street, Allegheny city.

SMITH—On Saturday afternoon, April 5th, Miss FRANCES R., daughter of James and Jane Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Mc-Clure township, on TUESDAY, April 8th, at 10 o'clock A.M. Carriages will leave Mr. Miller's (late Miller & Bradley) livery stable, Ohio street, Allegheny city, at 9½ A. M.

WARD—On Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, LOUISA, daughter of John and Margery Ward, aged three years.

Funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock from the residence of its parents, corner Oakford street and Wylie avenue. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Pittsburgh papers please copy.)

SHOUNBERGER—On Friday morning April 4, 1873, MARY P., wife of W. H. Shoenberger.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

JOHNSON—On Sunday, the 6th instant, JOHN W JOHNSON, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY (Monday) AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Federal street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BELL—On Saturday afternoon, April 5th, JOHN BELL, in the sixty-second year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 45 Fulton street, at 2½ o'clock on MONDAY.

MCCLURG—On Saturday evening, April 5th, at 7 o'clock, ALEXANDER MCCLURG, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, April 8, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Trevor McClurg, No. 19 Church avenue, Allegheny city. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of candies, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from sore throat, it is indispensable. These Candies are put up in 25 cent packages, and for sale by all druggists. They are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. MWF

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,337,189 83.

Ins. Co of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS.

$25 TO $1000.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.

$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8825. Revolvers, $6 to $40. Pistols, Clubs, Rifles, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Guns and Pistols to Rent, Sold for Cash or Exchanged. Send stamp for Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

REMOVAL.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG, Dentist,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE,

OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.

Only the Best Material

Are the most skilful workmen are employed in the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny city. The result is the construction of some of the finest vehicles manufactured in the United States. The repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, is replete with all kinds of carriages, barouches, phaetons, buggies, &c., and the stock of trimming materials, besides a good assortment of eastern work. Their prices are such that they are able to offer more work at moderate prices than any other similar establishment in the two cities, and are at all times prepared to take advantage of any improvement or new style that may be made in the country in vehicles. Any arrangements that may be made with them except going to the House of Refuge. A gentleman of unquestioned means has stepped forward, who can be done, while others who have seen the lad at the Mayor's office are willing to take him. He is quite smart, and appears to have been well raised.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR BRICK MASONRY.

OFFICE OF THE EDGAR THOMSON STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until SATURDAY, April 12th, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for all the brick (except Fire Brick), needed in the construction of the Steel Works, at Braddock's, Allegheny, Pa., (estimated at about Two Millions), on the property adjoining the Borough of Braddock, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Plans can be seen and Specifications may be obtained on application to JOHN SCULLY, Braddock, and indorsed "Proposals for Brick Masonry," and be addressed to CARNEGIE, MCCANDLESS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., until 12 o'clock M., APRIL 10, 1873, for the sale to the Government of a Lot of Land in Pittsburgh, Pa., and a site for the proposed Government Building to be erected thereon.

The Lot must be one-half of one of the original blocks of the city of Pittsburgh, or a small block equivalent thereto in size. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for a Site for the Government Building at Pittsburgh, Pa.," and addressed to the undersigned.

MASSRS. JOSEPH DILWORTH,
THOMAS SYERS,
JOHN HERBERT,
AUGUST AMMON,
JAMES H. LOGAN,
CHAS. B. SEELY,
DAVID SEELY,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JOSIAH KING,
ROBERT LINNEY,
F. C. SEGLER,
Commissioners.

IMPOPTANT

To Contractors and Builders.

Smokers, Attention!

The large stock of imported, Key West, and domestic cigars, kept at the extensive manufactory of Wallace, 77 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair), enables smokers to select whatever desired. 1?3 imported and 1,000 domestic brands are among the most popular made, and will be sold by the box or in larger quantities, at very low prices. City or country merchants requiring tobacco or cigars or snuff, will find at this establishment superior stock of goods to select from, and purchasers will find figures low for the best articles, that they will at once be convinced that their interests will be promoted by dealing at this house.

The Right Place.

100 Wood street, R. E. Breet & Co's.
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of the finest imported fabrics for men's wear. Attention is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The cutting is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 841 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan,

Use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Reliable and harmless. Also, for pimples on the face, blackheads and flesh-worms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. WFM

Lipolincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which strength, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine samples, or send for price catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and the season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Cherry,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive pamphlet, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—its purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda water or syrups is thoroughly tinned with pure silver or block tin. Send for circular, or call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most pronounced Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It recovered Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of